#### ADVERTISING DIRECTORY.

MEW ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE FOUND UNDER THEIR RESPECTIVE HEADS AS FOLLOWS: FIRST PAGE. SECOND PAGE. THIRD PAGE.
Religious Notices. Jewelry. Corporat's Notices
Lecture Notices. Windows Shades. Proposals.
Special Notices. Hate. Oakjernat.
Prasted. Hate. Por Europe
Franted. Hardware. Por Europe
Fron Publicatione. Cothing. SEVENTHY AGE
Co-partnership, &c. Medicines. Commences
SECOND PAGE. Dry Goods. Column. Rend it.
Real Estate. Patente.
Real Estate. Patente.
Reales by Auction. Co-partnership, &c. Medicines. Column - Read II.

BECOND PAGE Dry Goods. EIGHTH PAGE.

Real Estate. Patents. EIGHTH PAGE.

House To Let. Water Ours. Bales by Auction.

Pos Sala. Plagal Notices, &c. Bearding.

No. 3 .- The third number of the new No. 3.—The third number of the new series of Morris & William's sterling and beautiful Family Nowspaper, the Horr Journal, is published this week.—The literary contents are: 1. "Old Wiley," Chap. III; 2. "The Fot of Mignonette"; 3. "The Jeweller's Daughter"; 4.1 "Extreme Sensitiveness"; 5. "Grief's Doings," a Foem; 6. Anging for an old Bachelor"; 7. "Cheap Literature"; 8. "The Mint Master's Daughter"; 9. "Youth and Beauty," a poem; 10. "Guizot's Washington"; 11. "New-York"; 12. "The Convents of Italy"; 13. "Courage in Women"; 14. "The Emigrant Ship"; 15. "A 5weet Picture"; 16. "A Duel"; 17. "Man's Requirements, a poem; 12. "Educate, Usage &c."; 19. Orticisms of our Belles, and other editorials, with Comments by N P. Wills ": 20. "A Returned Love Lecter"; 21. "Brief mention of pessing events"; 22. "Opera Projects"; 23. "Bits too good to be lost, from papers you may not chance to have seen"; 24. "Spice Islands passed in the sea of reading"; 25. Literary Notice"; 26. "A Chronicle of the doings of our Artists"; 27. "Domestic Items"; 28. "Foreign Items"; 29. "Suff for Smilles"; 30. "Varieties, &c. &c. &c. &c. New subscribers can be supplied from the beginning of the New Series, if immediate application be made.—Office of publication 197 Fulton-st. Terms \$2 a year.

Fine Gold Patent Levers.—A. T.

FINE GOLD PATENT LEVERS .- A. T. COCHEANE, 288 Greenwich-st. has just completed a large and varied assortment in pattern of fine gold hunting and open-faced English, French and Swiss Lovers of the most celebrated makers, which he lofters at much less prices than they can be purchased elsewhere; and for accuracy of time, quality of gold and finish, he fears no competition from any of the trade.

HEALTH ALMANAC AND GUIDE TO

ITEALTH ALMANAC AND GUIDE TO INVALUDS, in the cure of Consumption, Astima, Bronchitis, Heart Diseases, Dysepepsis, Dysentery, Piles, Semale Diseases, Ague and Fever, &c. &c.—by Samurt. Sheldon Fitch, A. M. D. 70 Broadway, New-York.

1851—GRATIS—50 pages.

This is a truly generous offering to invalids and all wishing continuance of health. It is also a good Almanac. It gives masterly directions relative to air, exercise, diet and medicine. Twenty-three grateful men and women certify to the cures. Lawyers, clergymen, merchants, farmers, ladies, &c. give their names, residence, &c. and may be promptly referred to. This Almanac may be lasd gratis of Dr. Fires or his Agents, or by mail, on receiving post-paid directions.

The subscriber has for sale, cheap, a file of the New-York Tribune (Dally) for the year 1850 and to the present time, in perfect order. Apply to JOHN LEWIS, 142 Chatham-st.

THE ATLAS to-morrow will open rich on the rance titles and corruptions of the Custom-House. The political reminiscences of the "Old Colony Man" will also prove interesting and amusing. The edito-rials will be as usual graphic and spicy, and as a whole the paper will be worthy the attention of this intelligent com-munity.

"To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow," is the cry of the procrastinator. Meantime, GOLDSMITH'S Cheap Classes in Pennanship at 259 Broadway are approaching nearer and nearer their close. When they are over, the prices will be doubled. Choose ye, therefore, between \$2.50 and \$5. No change has been made in the former reasonable charges for private pupils.

With several others of the grand Military Balls we have had the pleasure to attend this season, was a grand invitation Ball at Niblo's, on Friday evening, the 10th inst. given by the New-York Highland Guard, Capt. Alexa. Bagleson, Commander; and we feel pleasure in asying it was an affair that Capt Eagleson and his Company and friends invited by them may well feel proud of. The manner in which it was conducted was most certainly a great honor to the Highland Guard. Everything went of in first-rate style and with most gen-lemanly propriety, taste and judgment on the part of the Captain and members. They all seemed as if the whole Company was one individual. What seemed to please us much better than any we have been at this season, was that there was a part of almost every Company in the city. Seeing so many different dresses of different Companies, it delighted us much. The Highland Guard, though a small Company of about 58 members, are a fine squad of men—all principally men of very high sphere of life—all men is good business; and I have not the least doubt this ball may increase their ranks before one year to double the amount. With several others of the grand

WATCHES, GOLD PENS AND GOLD CHAINS—At Wholesale and Retail—J. Y. Savace, 92
Pulton-st. being confident that he can produce any of the
above articles as quick and cheap as any one, would invite
the attention of purchasers to his now large assortment.
He would also direct the attention of the writing community to the Richelieu Ever-Pointed Gold Peus, which are
sold only as above.

MRS. JERVIS'S COLD CANDY. MRS. JERVIS S OLD CARDI.

I awoke one moraling humid,
With a cold the most consum-ed,
And the man with whom I room-ed,
(What a bore:)
Had a cough he could not check, oh:
My own it seemed to echo,
And I wished he'd broke his neck, oh:
Day before.

Sold by Mrs. W. Jervis, 586 Broadway, 4nd by drugrisus generally.

Counsel for the Sick .-Consumption's hectic is the fatal rose
Planted by death!
Then wait not, while each fearful symptom grows;
The frequent cough, the civils that mock repose,
The short, obstructed breath.

Now: while its yet to-day, the doom avert.
A soverelyn cure employ.
Tar Canchalagua and Liverwort,
These are the elements that will convert
Your sorrow into joy!
For sale by A. L. Scovill & Co. depôt, Gothic Hall, 316
Broadway, and by all the city retail druggists. Price, in
large bottles, \$1, or 3 bottles for \$2.50.

114 StTuThSA DR. TRAFTON'S Buckthorn Berry

Fills are mild and effectual, and now the acknowledged best remedy for Billions attacks, Liver Complaint, Head-ache, Gout, Giddiness, habitual Contiveness, Loss of Appe-tite and Indigestion. Dépôt, 146 William-st. For sale by the principal city druggists and chemists. Dr. PHINNEY'S VEGETABLE FAM-

21. T Pills do not gripe, sicken or leave the bowels costive, but in a free and natural state. For sale, wholesale and ro-tall, by A. B. & D. SANDS, 100 Fulton-st. New York Price 25 censs.

WATERS'S TOOTH SOAP .- Commended by the highest professional authority, and approved, also, by M'lle Jenny Lind (through her private Secretary), as

DEAR SIR—Miss Jenny Lind desires me to return you her best thanks for the present you sent her, and that she will be happy to recommend the same to her friends.

Yours, respectfully, MAX HJORTZBERG.

THE LATEST FASHIONS .- ANDREWS & LANDRIER, Tailors, 203 Broadway, make up the Finest Goods at the Lowest Prices for cash. n4 codMW&Sif

\$200 REWARD-WILDER'S PATENT Es-TABLISHED.—I will pay the above reward to any person who shall detect so as to convict any person or persons hereafter infringing my Patent for the Salamander Safe, by the using Finater of Paris or otherwise infringing and Patent.—Brooklyn, Jan. 17, 1851. B. G. Wilder, Patentee.

entee.

P SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Washington, Jan, 9,1831.—No. 28. Charles J. Gayler, et al. vs. B. G. Wilder.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for New-York. Mr. Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of this Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court, with costs and damages at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

This cause was argued by Mr. Cyler for the plaintiffs in error, and by Messrs. Websier and Staples for the defendant in error.

Ladies and Gentlemen who are Ladies and Ochtienien who are troubled with chapped or rough hands should procure a pair of light Rubber Gloves, which in wearing will render the hands soft as velvet and very white. To the ladies they are invaluable in protecting the hands while engaged in domestic affairs. They are almost as handsome as black kid. For sale low by Hitchcock & LEADERATE, SAF Broadway.

# FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists M Publishers. Clinton Hall, 131 Nassan-st. hear the Park

BOWEN AND HARVARD COLLEGE,-At a meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College held at Boston on Thursday last, Hon. Edward held at Boston on Thursday last, Hon Edward Everett presented the memorial of the members of the two upper classes of the College, expressing their deep conviction of the qualifications and fitness for his place of the gentleman whose nomination for the professorship of History was presented this morning, and their testimony to the fidelity and ability with which he has discharged the duties of his office. He hoped that when the subject should come up attention would be paid to these respectful remarks of the students. It was signed by 55 seniors and 67 juniors, all who were at Cambridge at the close of the term. He thought it a paper in every way proper to be presented to it a paper in every way proper to be presented to the board. It was laid on the table to be taken

up with the nominations. FIRES .- Archibald J. Alexander & Co.'s saw. mill at Covington, Ky. was recently destroyed by fire: loss \$7,000, insured \$5,000....The Winchestersteam mill, at Milan, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on the 11th inst. Estimated loss \$19,000, on which there which there was an insurance of \$6,000.

#### NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 18.

Chesinut st. Philadelphia, and at Scollay's Suilding, Soston, is an authorized agent to receive advertisements in those cities for The New-York Tribune.

#### In Congress Yesterday.

In the SENATE Mr. Winthrop introduced a bill for the partial reformation of the tariff. Mr. Benton's resolution calling for information relative to the Contoy prisoners was adopted. Mr. Smith concluded his speech in favor of paying the French Spoalition Claims, after which the Senate ad-

The House occupied all the day with ths Cheap Postage bill.

THE EUROPEAN News brought by the Asia adds little to the advices received by the Franklin. Germany remains politically the most interesting part of the Continent, and nothing important has been developed in the two days whose news we now publish, The reported cooperation of Prussia with Austria in putting down Schleswig Holstein has been confirmed.

Nothing has yet been heard of the Atlantic. She has probably got out of coal or had her engines disabled. We do not doubt that she will finally arrive in safety. So substantial a ship can outride any tempest ever seen at sea. We see no cause for anxiety on account of her delay. The United States was twenty-eight days on her last voyage from Europe.

Cheap Postage Almost Certain.

The Cheap Postage Bill yesterday passed the House of Representatives on a full vote by 55 majority, in a form which though far from perfect, is quite as good as was to be expected from Congress. The main provision is that each letter not weighing above half an ounce shall be charged three cents, without regard to the distance it is carried, and whether paid in advance or not. The details are given in our Congressional report in another column. Of course the franking privilege suffers no diminution.

Though what is good in this bill is nothing more than an expression of the popular conviction and will, credit is due to Hon. EMERY D. POTTER of Ohio, the Chairman of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, for the patience, tact and pertinacity with which he has labored to get the reform carried through the House.

- It is remarkable that nearly all the votes against this bill were cast by members from the Slave States.

It now remains for the Senate to act upon the bill. We cannot suppose that it will undergo a long discussion in that body, or any modifications which will raise the rate of letter postage above three cents.

There seems to be no provision in this act for reducing the postage on letters to and from California. That will doubtless be the subject of a special law.

Once again, we congratulate the country on the progress of this beneficent measure, and trust, that, ere many days, we shall have the pleasure of recording its final triumph in the other House. Its approval by President Fillmore is certain.

RHODE ISLAND-U. S. SENATOR .-The Legislature of this State will soon hold an adjourned session, with special reference to the choice of a United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next. Much solicitude is naturally felt as to the selection. Rhode Island has important interests to be promoted or periled by the prospective legislation of Congress, and ought to choose her very strongest man to the high place about to become vacant. That man, in the judgment not only of individuals but of the Country, is James F. SIMMONS. Since the retirement of Tristram Burgess, she has sent ne man to Congress his equal in ability and efficiency. No man is so thoroughly qualified to speak convincingly on the subject of the modification of the Tariff. No new man, even as able as he is, could exert so much influence as one who has been six years in the Senate, and has made his mark there. Rhode Island will render a signal service to the cause of National Prosperity and Independence should she decide to return Mr. Simmons to the Senate.

## A Peace Measure.

The following are the resolutions presented on Tuesday last by Mr. A. A. Thompson of this City, in the Assembly at Albany, for the purpose of bringing the Legislature of this State to indorse the Compromise. One would suppose that this thing had been tried often enough in various forms to render further experimenting unnecessary. We shall see whether it is any more successful now. Here are the resolutions:

 Resolved, (if the Senate concur.) That we revere the wisdom and patriotism of our ancestors, which framed the Union of the States under the Federal Constitution; that wisdom and patriotism of our ancestors, which framed the Union of the States under the Federal Constitution; that we altribute our power, digulty, and prospective as a nation, the full possession and enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, the secarity of property and the means of moral and intellectual elevation which are the birth-right of every citizen, and all the magnificent results of our growth as a people, to the Union under the Constitution; that the maintenance and extension of these great blessings during the present generation, and their transmission to posterity, are secure only by a faithful adherence to the Union, and implicit obedience to the Constitution.

2. Resolved, if the Senate concur.) That the fabric of our General Government was the product of reciprocal concession among the conflicting interests of different sections of the country, of mutual respect for the diversities of opinion which prevailed among the citizens, and of sincere affection, begotten by their common origin, and the common perilations ascriffices through which their common liberties had been won; and that the General Government can be sustained and perpetuated only upon the same basis of concession, respect, and affection.

5. Resolved, (if the Senate concur.) That we cordially approve of the recent measures of Congress for the adjustment

respect, and affection.

3. Revelved, (if the Senate concur.) That we cordially approve of the recent measures of Congress for the adjustment of the dangersus questions arising out of the acquisition of territory under the treaty with Mexico, and that in consideration of the various and discordant interests to be affected thereby, we hold that the Compromise is a fair one, and ought to be sustained by every patriot in every part of the land.

ough to be susaned by very parriot in every part of the land.

4. Resolves, (if the Senate concur.) That the Fugitive Slave Bill is in accordance with the express supulations of the Constitution of the United Stares, as carried out by the Act of Congress of 1733, signedly by Washington, and in force at the time when the present law was passed; and that Congress, in passing a law which should be efficient in carrying out the stipulations of the Constitution, acted in full accordance with the letter and spirit of that instrument, and that we will sustain this law, and the execution of the same by all lawful means.

5. Resolved, (if the Senate concur.) That the further agitation of the Slave Question, would, in the opinion of the

People of this State, be dangerous to the existence of the

Union.

6. Revised, (if the Senate concur.) That the Executive be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this

By Telegraph to The New-York Tribune.

For additional Telegraphic Dispatches, see Seventh Page.

Pennsylvania Legislature. HARRISDURG, Friday, Jan. 17.

SENATE —The State Treasurer is to be elected in Convention of the two houses on Monday next. Various petitions were presented.

The House was engaged most of the morning counting votes for Auditor and Surveyor-General.

Missouri Election for Senator.

Sr. Louis, Friday, Jan. 17.

The 26th Ballot for U. S. Senator was had to day, with the following result : Greyer 70 ; Benton 55 : Greene 31.

From the South.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 17.

The New-Orleans mail of the 9th has arrived. The Legislature of Virginia have adopted a re-solution unanimously instructing the Governor to return the Peace Resolutions to Vermont, with a declaration that when Vermont shall prove her willingness to consult the peace of the Union by doing justice to the Constitution, it will be time for Virginia to consult with her on the

The Southern Rights' Association of Richmond are preparing a petition to the Legislature to pro-tect Southern industry by taxing Northern pro-

Trial for Murder.

AUBURN, Friday, January 17.

The jury in the case of John Baham, on trial for the murder of Nathan Adles, a pediar, after being out about two hours, brought in a verdict of guilty—sentence will be probably postponed until after the trial of Alfred Baham, his brother, who is indicated for the agree of the trial of Alfred Baham, his brother, who is indicted for the same offence. The trial of Alfred will be moved to morrow. It will be recollected that Albert Baham is convicted of the same murder, and is sentenced to be hung on the 24th of this month.

Court of Appeals. No. 26 reserved; cause argued, but not con-cluded; reply to be heard.

Sinking of a Steamer. Nashville, Friday, Jan. 17.

The steamboat Mohawk, lying at this Levee, sunk this morning, caused by the breaking of the guard, &c. She had 2,500 bales of cotton on board.

Weather Intelligence.

By Morse's Line, 16 Wall-st.

BUFFALO, Friday, Jan. 17—8 P.M.
Thermometer 22; Barometer 29j, and rising.—
Wind blowing from West all day with perfect
fury; has not blown harder in several years.—
The water under its influence rising higher than at any time previous this season, forcing its way into the Canal, carrying away two dams where an enlargement is being made, and undermining Commercial st. Bridge so that it gave way.

A cold, raw and strong west wind all day-growing colder fast—Thermometer 24 and falling —Clear, bright evening. Weather again cold-High wind from porti

west—Cloudy—Thermometer 28.

We had rainlast night, but it cleared off this morning with a westerly wind, which has prevailed all day, blowing a light gale. Cloudy this evening—thermometer 30.

SYNACUSE, Friday, Jan. 17—5 P.M.
Clear and pleasant but quite cold—strong wind
from the west—Thermometer 23.

Utica, Friday, Jan. 17-8 P M. We have a beautiful evening after a fine, clear day—Weather growing colder, and we have Winter again—A strong north-west wind—Thermometer 26, Barometer rising.

Albany, Friday, Jan. 17-8 P.M.
A little cloudy this evening—No change since morning—Thermometer 35.

TROY, Friday, Jan 17—8 P.M.

The thaw has ceased and the weather now is quite clear and some colder—Light wind from north-west—Thermometer 32. St. Johns, C.E. Friday, Jan. 17—3 P.M. Wind gone round to the north and blowing very hard—Thermometer 24 and falling fast.

BURLINGTON, Friday, Jan. 17-8 P.M.
Weather growing cold and it is now freezing

Markets .... CINCINNATI, Jan. 17. Nothing doing in Hogs. Provisions are in good demand; 500 bbls Mess Pork sold at 10 75; 560 bbls Prime Lard at 71c; 100,000 lbs Shoulders and Hams, in dry salt, sold at 41 20 4c.

Markets.... New-Orleans, Jan. 17.
The Franklin's news was received here this morning. Corron is rather unsettled. The day's saies, as yet, only reach 1.000 baies. A moderate business is coing in Mess Poak at \$12.012 50. Prime Keg Larn is selling at \$4c. Money here is excessively tight; Sterling Exchange is at 7 pressium and New-York sight is at 2 dis.

Hon. RICHARD PARKER has been elected Judge of the 13th Judicial District of Virginia by the Legislature of that State.

MAYORALTY ELECTIONS .- The Opposition candidate for Mayor is elected in Pittsburgh, Pa The vote stood for Guthrie, (Opp.) 1,908; Roggen, (Whig) 1,147; Barker, (present incumbent) 1,140 In Allegheny City, Pa. a Whig Mayor (Hugh S. Fleming) is chosen over all opposition by 254

majority. STEAMBOAT DISASTERS ON THE WESTERN WA-TERS .- The annual statement of the Marine Disasters on the waters of the South and West shows that during the year 1850, there were 53 vessels totally lost; of which 33 were sunk, 14 burned, and 6 destroyed by explosion. The number of accidents was 117. The number of persons killed was nearly Seven Hundred, and probably half that number were wounded. The amount of capital destroyed from these accidents exceeds One and a Half Millions of Dollars. The chief disasters befell the steamers Griffith, Belle of the West, Anthony Wayne, Antoinette Douglass, Knoxville, and the Anglo-Norman. The number of lives lost by these six disasters was nearly Four Hundred

### Central America.

A comprehensive statement of the affairs of CENTRAL AMERICA, comprising a general view of the Geographical, Natural and Political condition of that country, will be found in the Whig Almanac for 1851. This portion of the work possesses peculiar interest from the present relations of that interesting region, and is carefully prepared from the latest authentic sources. The history of the project of a Ship-Canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific, with a large amount of interesting statistics and valuable information, hardly to be obtained elsewhere in so compact and convenient a form, is included in this statement. It will prove useful as a manual of reference.

FROM TEXAS .- Dates from Texas to the 31st ultimo have been received. Judge Rollins, the United States agent, had effected a treaty with ties, restore all stolen property and prisoners, and to expose all depredators. Among the ab-sentees were the Kechis and Wichitas, and some Wacoe bands, considered as among the most troublesome. But it cannot be doubted that these must succumb.

Lieuts. Smith and Mechler have returned from a survey of the Rio Grande. They examined the river from Camargo to a point one hundred miles above the mouth of the Peoos, about four hundred and fifty miles. From Camargo to a short distance above Laredo, the river can be made navigable for several months during the year for light draught boats. From that point to the termination of the party's explorations, the average depth of the river did not exceed eight inches.

much beloved, the following was inscribed in chalk upon his coach house door: " 'He that giveth to the poor, lendeth unto the Lord.'
The Lord oweth unto this man nothing." The population of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, is 77,465.

On the decease of a certain great man not

TWO DAYS

# LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

ALL TRANQUIL.

Dates from Liverpool and London Jan. 4, Parls 3. The Cunard steamer Asia arrived at her wharf

at Jersey City at about 8 o'clock last evening. For some reason her mails were not distributed at the Post Office till near 11.

We have nothing further concerning the Atlantic by this arrival.

The news is of little importance. We give be-

low whatever of interest we find in our files. ENGLAND.

Bank of England-Rate of Discount.

From The Times of Fildsy, Jan. 5.

The Bank of England have announced to-day an increase in their rate of discount from 21 to 3 per cent. This measure was unexpected, and created considerable excitement in the various

The rate has been 2; per cent, for about thirteen The rate has been 2; per cent. for about thirteed months, namely, from the 22d of November, 1849, previously to which it had stood at 3 per cent. for about a year. Judging from the last returns, as compared with those for November, 1849, when the rate of 2; per cent. was considered expedient, there were but slight signs to lead the public to anticipate any change, but these returns extend up to the 14th December, and it is understood that since that date a considerable decrease has taken place in bullion. Then, however, a reduction has place in bullion. Then, however, a reduction has been going on for three weeks, amounting, in the aggregate to £400,000, and, although this was not aggregate to £400,000, and, although this was not highly important, it was more so than it appeared, because, under ordinary circumstances, at this time there is always a large and steady increase. In the returns for the week preceding the reduction to 2½ per cent. in November last year the bullion was £16,037,690. On the 14th inst. it was only £217,560 below that amount, the total being £15,820,130. The notes unemployed in November, 1849, were £11,027,655, and in the last return they were still as high as £10,902,825. It will be seen, therefore, that the subsequent

It will be seen, therefore, that the subsequent reduction in the stock of bullion during the last few days must have been the cause of the altera-

tion decided upon this morning.

The public will be aware that this reduction The public will be aware tous this reduction has been occasioned by the transmission of gold to Paris, consequent upon the question being raised of the desirableness of abolishing that metal as a legal tender in France. The French merchants and others having payments to receive in England, have called in the amount while it is in their power to get it coined; and the English houses with payments to make in France have been equally eager to ship gold, to avert the pos-sibility of being required to pay in silver at a pre-mium, which would be the case if the talked-of

mum, which would be the case if the taked-of alteration should be decided upon.

This being the chief cause of the movement which has been going on, it is easy to define its limits. In the first place, the drain upon us can only be to the extent of the claims of French traders or capitalists on this country, either in traders or capitalists on this country, either in the shape of trade balances, credits, or convertible investments; and, in the next, it can only continue until the commission now sitting on the currency question shall have issued their report. If the decision, about which little doubt is enter-tained, notwithstanding the panic in Paris, should be against any alteration, then the whole move-ment will have been unnecessary, and the gold ment will have been unnecessary, and the gold will come back by degrees as matters resume their ordinary channel. If on the contrary, gold should be put out of currency, then further ship-ments from this side will be of no use.

Moreover, the prospects of a continued deman Moreover, the prospects of a continued deman, upon us, even during the period of uncertainty are now greatly diminished, owing to the regulations enforced under the existing pressure at the Paris Mint. On Tuesday, the sum received was 6,000,000 (£240,000;) but the extension of the time for its re-delivery, coupled with the fact that it is necessary for the depositors to be at the gates by six in the morning, none being received after sine, will operate as a check, while a notice is also anticipated that no further amounts will be taken until the coinage shall have been completed also anticipated that no further amounts will be taken until the coinage shall have been completed of what has thus far been handed in. Either from these or other circumstances, an approaching reaction seems already to be slightly indicated by quotations at the rate of exchange and of the price of bar silver received this afternoon. It is also to be borne in mind that this reaction will be further accelerated in January, when considerable sums in the shape of dividends on French stock and railway shares will be receivable in England.

But, although the diminution of bullion is thus owing to exceptional circumstances of an entirely transitory character, such as call for no precau-tionary measures, the step taken by the Bank is, perhaps, hardly to be objected to. It is probable that with the large importations of grain that have courred our balance of trade with the co has been for some time slightly adverse, and un-der such circumstances there can be no harm in taking the safe side by deciding upon a moderate rise, which still leaves money below its average The serious effect produced on the Stock Exchange to day the moment the announcement was made, shows that, both in the stock and share market, but most particularly in the latter, an un-sound state of speculation was again prevalent, and it must, therefore, not be regarded as an evi-dence of any similar consequences likely to be felt in general trade.

Passages of the Atlantic Steamers.

Precisely as in the instance of the royal mail steamship Europa, last week the Asia, from the season and the nature of the weather, was not expected, on her run homeward, to effect more expected, on her run nomeward, to effect more than a fair average passage. Her splendid capa-bilities, however, have on this occasion enabled her to accomplish a run unquestionably superior to any of those celebrated and unrivaled feats of to any of those celebrated and univaled feats of steaming which have so often been recorded in our columns during the current year, in connec-tion with the fine fleets of the Royal and United States mail services. Her run of last Summer to the Mersey, on which occasion she steamed past the Rock lighthouse at midnight on the Satpast the Rock igninouse as an invaled, being arday, had previously stood unrivaled, being arday, had previously stood unrivaled, being hour and twenty minutes less than the finest passage of the United States' mail steamer Atbut the Asia has now beaten even herself fully justifying her claim to be considered the fleetest existing ocean steamship. From New-York, on the 18th inst. she cleared precisely at mid day, but shortly afterward stopped her en-gines to repair damage received by her wheels during a collision with the wharf. Fifty-five min utes were thus lost; and she finally started on her During her subscorent name

During her subsequent passage she experienced variable weather, with frequent strong breezes from the westward, and on Friday at 10 P. M. made Cape Clear, having steamed from land to land in little more than nine days. Holyhead was passed, unobserved by the Marine Telegraph, at 4 P. M. on Saturday, and at 24 o'clock has supposed. 4 P. M. on Saturday, and at 94 o'clock her guns saluted the town, exciting general surprise and universal satisfaction as regards the celerity of her passage. The Asia throughout effected very high average speed per diem. On three days she steamed a distance seldom equaled, hitherto, in the annals of ocean steaming, ranning on the 25th, 26th and 27th ult. respectively 328, 321 and 300. Her passage, reckoned according to mean time, and deducting 45 minutes lost off New-York, repairing floats, may be recorded as 10 days 4 hours and 5 minutes, or 2 hours and 55 minutes less than her fastest Summer passage, 4 hours and 15 min-ates less than the United States mail steamers fastest passage eastward, and about 5 hours and 20 minutes less than the remarkable Summer ru of the Pacific to New-York. [European Times.

Sale of the Steamship Great Britain.

This steamship has at length been sold by the irectors of the Great Western Steamship Com-Bristol, for the Great Western Steamship Com-pany to Mr. Patterson, the eminent shipbuilder of Bristol, for the sum of £18,000, being about the seventh part of the roriginal cost. Mr. Patterson is now building in the dock in which the Great Britain was built a steamship for the Royal West India Mail Packet Company, and she will be six feet longer than the Great Britain. [Times. Mr. Hudson's Rallway Speculations.

It is understood that Mr. Hudson has made upward of £150,000 by Railway speculations within the last three months. His principle of action is said to be to buy largely in all the stocks which have had the greatest fall, and after he can realize a certain amount of profit to sell out. When his sales have caused a decline in the prices he goes in again, until the stocks in which he operates have gone so high as not, in his judgment, to justify further operations for the rise. Some persons at tribute the rise in various lines to his operations-

FRANCE Municipal Organization.

The Council of State has just published the result of its deliberations on the bill for the organization of the Civil Administration in France. It proposes that in Municipal elections one half of the elections may be legal, or if this number cannot be obtained, the elections shall not be final by a relative majority until after a third ballot. The Mayors and Deputy Mayors are to be chosen from the Municipal Councils, and in Communes of 3,000 inhabitants and upward are to be named by the President of the Republic; in other Communes they are to be named by the Prefects. The power of suspending these functionaries is to be power of suspending these functionaries is to be given to the Prefects, and they may be definitely revoked by a decree of the President of the Re-public.

GERMANY.

Political Prospects.

The Deutsche Allgemente Zeitung publishes some interesting details concerning the confidential conversations and consultations which pre-ceded the formal opening of the Dresden Con-

It is stated that Prussia, as well as Austria, adheres to the principle of a duality or division of power between the two, but merely in so far as the organ of the Executive power is concerned; while as far as regards the legislative functions of the Confederation, they advocate the independence (as far as circumstances will allow) of the

ence (as far as circumstances will allow) of the individual States.

They are agreed to propose that the Legislative Board shall consist of 13 joint States or Votes, but it is not their intention to enforce this point. On the contrary, if their plan should happen to meet with a violent opposition, they are prepared to consent to have the 17 Votes of the old Confederation, although in such a way that the smaller States are to lose two votes for the benefit of Austria and Prussia, which intend to insist on having two votes each. An essential change will take place in the manner of voting. The old plan of passing resolutions only nem. con. will be disconplace in the manner of voting. The old plan of passing resolutions only nem cen will be discontinued, and the decision will lie with the majority. The minority will be bound to such resolutions, and the casting vote belongs to the presiding State, that is to say, to Austria or Prussia, which will take the presidency by rotation for periods of from two to three years. from two to three years.

Among the most important points is the reception of Austria with the whole of her provinces and dependencies into the Confederation. This question occasioned the most animated discussions. Pressia could not consent to Austria's possessing a nower in the Confederation acquait to her sessing a power in the Confederation equal to her own, and a still greater Power beyond the pale of the Confederation, while Prussia, by the incorporation of the eastern and western provinces, and of Posen, had no ex-federal territories whatever. No definitive decision has been taken on this delicate point. Prussia protests that, if only the German provinces of Austria are to enter the new Confederation, it will be necessary for her (Prussia protests). Confederation, it will be necessary for her (Prussia) to remove East and West Prussia and the Grand Duchy of Posen from the federal bonds.— But an offer has been made, at the same time, that the whole of the Austrian monarchy shall be admitted into the Confederation; or at least all the provinces, excepting Italy, Hungary, Tran-sylvania, and the Banat; and that if this were granted, the whole of Prussia would remain in the

granted, the whole of Prussia would remain in the Confederation.

This last plan is most likely to prove acceptable to Austria. But the presumption that beside this Confederation, another smaller (enger) league will be formed on the basis of the right of forming separate leagues, (freie Univung) and that the legislative power of this league, or these leagues, will be vested in a popular representation—"this presumption," says the Deutsche Algemeine Zeitung, "rests on vague premises and inferences, of which the realization is not, in fact, intended by any of the parties concerned."

It appears, then, that Prussia and Austria propose but a few slight modifications of the old Federal Constitution. They propose a strong Executive power, and one which is separate frem the Legislative Board—a mode of voting by majority, and the reception of sundry Austrian

majority, and the reception of sundry Austrian provinces into the Confederation. The other points are of secondary importance. Almost all the States of Northern Germany consent to these arrangements, but they insist (and especially Hanover) on adding a popular representation taken from the Diets of the individual States. taken from the Diets of the individual States.—
Bavaria, on the other hand, supported by the South German States and Electoral Hesse, has again preferred her old plan of seven groups, (gruppen,) according to which the Executive power shall belong to Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemburg, and the Grand Duchy and Electorate of Hesse, while the Legislature of the Confederation is provided for by the representation of the individual States and by a popular representation taken from the Diets. popular representation taken from the Diets.— This plan, it is stated, has not the least chance of

In conjunction with these statements, the Kolner Zeitung publishes a plan, which is being pro-posed to the Dresden Congress for organizing and distributing the votes in the Central Legislative Board. The incorporation of the two Hohenzol lern Principalities (with Prussia) and the impend ing incorporation of Lichtenstein (with Austria facilitate a reduction of votes of the old Confed eration. From 17 they are to be reduced to 16. The German Duchies under the King of Denmark are henceforth to be joined under one appellation such as, for instance, Frisia; and Nassau, which will be entitled to one vote, will be converted into a Grand Duchy. Oldenburg, Brunswick, Anhalt, Lippe and Waldek will have the joint appellation of Eastphalia (Ostfalen), and these States, as well as the Thuringian States, will have one vote among them.

The 16 votes would thus belong to the following.

States: Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemberg, Baden, Grand Duchy of Hesse, Electoral Hesse, Thuringia, Eastphalia, Friscia, Mecklenburg, Nassau, Luxemburg and the Free Towns. A plenar meeting of the "Bund" takes Towns. A plenar meeting of the "Bund" takes place every fifth year under the presidency of Austria, and in the intermediate time the business of the Confederation is discharged by its su-preme board, or "Federal Council," which conpreme board, or "Federal Council," which con-sists of six members, and which is divided into sists of six members, and which is divided into two "courts"—one for home affairs and one for foreign affairs. The two great States, Austria and Prussia, appoint each two members, who alternately take the Presidency of the two Courts. The other two members are appointed by the 14 remaining States under the honorary Presidency of Prussia; these two members will act as Secretaries to the Austrian and Prussia; members in months. retaries to the Austrian and Prussian members.

Among other details the project mentions a "Court of Arbitration." The Presidency of this Board belongs to the four lesser Kingdoms, which appoint one member each, while the remaining 10 votes, (of small States) under the honorary Presidency of Bavaria, appoint a Secretary. The King of Saxony presides in the Thuringian States; the King of Hanover has the honorary Presidency of Eastphalia; and the King of Würtemberg of Eastphalia; and the King of Würtemberg that of the Free Towns. The honorary President

has, of course, the casting vote.

The Hamburgh Borsenhalle states from Dress den that Count Reventlow Farve, the Holstein agent at the Dresden Congress, was admitted to an audience by Prince Schwarzenberg previous to the departure of that diplomatist for Berlin. The Prince assured Count Reventlow that the only advice he had to give the Stadtholders was, that they should make an act of instant submis-sion to the federal decree, and that they should diaband their army. Prince Schwarzenberg de-clared that this was the only way to enable the Confederation to protect the rights of the Duchies according to the resolution (of the Federal Diet) of the 17th of September, 1846, but that if the stadtholders persevered in their resistance, and If the mission of Count Mensdorf and of Baron Thienen, who have been sent as commissioners into Holstein, were to be foiled of its object, the warnings and threats of the Federal authority would be followed up by deeds, and Prussia and Austria would not for a single moment hesitate to enforce their decree.

To this the Holstein agent replied, that the Stadtholders and the people of the Duchies, fully convinced of their right, would prefer an honorable downfall to a tame and disgraceful submission to terms which they were justified in considering as emanating from Denmark. These explanations have virtually put a termination to the mission of Count Revention, and the telegraphic dispatches of this morning establish the fact that Austria and Prussia are fully agreed and resolved to have recourse to extreme measures. course to extreme measures.

This view of the case is further confirmed by

semi-official article in the Oesterreschische Corres-pondent, in which it is stated that the two Cabinets of Austria and Prussia are fully agreed as to their plan of operations in Holstein, and that the Federal troops will be permitted to cross the Prussian territories. The paper which we mentioned adds that the Stadtholders will be forced into submission, not only because such is the will of the Germanic Confederation, but that the mill.

tary occupation of Holstein at the present junc-ture takes place in consequence of the Louise protocol of the 4th of July. It is also stated by the same journal that Austria, faithful to her federal same journal that Austria, faithful to her federal duties, will never go beyond the federal resolu-tion of 1846, and that the incorporation of Holsten with Denmark would be alto ther inadmissible.

Things in Hesse Cassel.

Count Leiningen, the Austrian Commissioner in Hesse has suspended the functions of the Standing Committee of the Diet. The following is the text of Count Leiningen's decree:

"Since the Permanent Committee of the Hessian Dispital, in its present composition, placed obstacles in the way of a recognition of and obedience to the Elector's decrees of the 4th, 7th and 28th of September, and since that hours has used its rights of impreching public functionaries is a manner which was calculated to produce, and which indeed has produced the most lamentable consequences, I have, in obedience to my duty as Federal Commissioner, and on the strength of the powers plenipotentiary which I hold, thought proper for the present to prohibit to the said Committee every official meeting and activity. Any act of disobedience against this decree of mine will meet with ismodiate punishment according to the forms and provisions of the existing state of war.

Count Leiningen.

Count Leiningen.

Count Leiningen.

Cassel, Dec. 26, 1850. The Kolner Zeitung states, from Cassel, that The Kolner Zeitung states, from Cassel, that there can be no doubt as to the reasons why the Federal Commissioner has thought proper to suspend the Standing Committee, for that according to the provisions of the Hessian Constitution, it will within a few weeks become the duty of the Government to convoke a Diet. If the Diet be not convoked it is the duty of the Committee to impeach the Minister of the Interior, and as it is not the Elector's intention to convoke a Diet is not the Elector's intention to convoke a Diet is was thought convenient to remove the possibility of another impeachment.

The Escape of Kinkel.

The New Prussian Zeitung contains the following statement relative to the late escape of Professor Kinkel:

Professor Kinkel:

"Every fact that gradually comes to light connected with Kinkel's escape from Spandau is a proof of the dangerous energy and the power of united action in the Democratic party. Kinkel fled in the first place from Spandau to Strelitz, and thence to Warnemunde. On the whole route, at every two miles (eight English) were relays of horses with a carriage ready in waiting for three days and nights. The proprietors weiting for three days and nights. The proprietors of the horses were in most cases the drivers; more than a hundred individuals were informed of the plain, but of course not one of those whose special duty it was to know of such matters. In Warnes munds the ship that was to have received the fa-gitive, was not ready to sail, and Kinkel was taken to Rostock, and concealed in a house near the gate for eight days, till he could embark in the vessel that landed him in Scotland."

### Kossuth Coming to America.

The Gomer Polish announces that the affair of the Hungarian Refugees has been finally arranged. America has offered them an asylum which they have accepted, and has undertaken to provide for their wants; the Ottoman Government pays their expenses to Liverpool, and the English Government their expenses thence to America. This arrangement was proposed by the Ottoman Government and acceded to England and America.

TURKEY.

Miscellaneous Items

It is rumored that the intended Prussian loan will be for £7,000,000 sterling.
The Bohemian and Saxon Railroad from Aussig to Bodenbach was opened on the 21st ult.
The last accounts from Madrid cast strong doubts

on the reported pregnancy of Queen Isabella.

Periet, the prince of Parisian actors, died at
Paris on the 20th ult. at the age of 56, after a long

M. Alexander Dumas, the feuilletonist, on ac-count of some theatrical speculations, has been declared bankrupt by the Paris Tribunal of Com-Accounts from New-Zealand state that John Heki, one of the Chiefs formerly engaged in con-flict with the British, had died at Karkoni, of pul-

monary disease.

Letters from Rome announce that the United States' residents in that city have resolved on resistance to Pius IX.'s order to close their chapel

within its walls.

Mehemet Pacha, late Turkish Ambassador at the Court of Great Britain, arrived early last month at Aleppo, of which place he has been appointed Governor.

The Sardinian Minister of Finance has announced to the Chamber of Deputies that he has effected a reduction of 13,000,000f in the expenditure of the State.

ture of the State.

The King of Holland has granted a concession to Messrs. C. de Vries, R. N. Hyckevorsel, Fop. Smit and Leopuyt, for establishing a steamboat service in Netherlands India.

It is stated that an Archæologist has lately discovered among the archives at Charters sinceter.

covered among the archives at Charters ninety-two original letters of the Kings of France, from Francis the First to Louis Eighteenth. The merchants of Leipsic have presented to M.
Manteuffel a valuable civic crown, supported by
branches of oak and laurel, of solid gold, as a tribute of their gratitude for his successful efforts to-

wards preserving the greatest of all blessings-Peace.
A letter from Montpelier states, that the health of Madame Laffrage has declined so much, that but little hope is entertained of saving her life.— It is proposed to remove her to Maison de Sante,

but that measure, it is thought, will not prove of Negotiations for accelerating the transmission of the mail bags between Austria and England have been opened by Baron Bruck, and applica-tions have been made to Prussia and Hanover to allow mail trains to run during the night. It is calculated that if the measures proposed should be adopted, Vienna letters would reach England

in about seventy hours, or even less.

The Catholic Standard, speaking of the late miracle in the department of Vaucluse, France, says that several extraordinary conversions of sinners have been operated by the miracle.

COMMERCIAL.

sinners have been operated by the miracle.

COMMERCIAL.

Review of Liverpool Markets.

Friday, Jan. 3, 1851.

At the close of last week the Cotton market had assumed a som-what beogent tone, and holders were looking for sevencing prices. This arose partly from the opinion which was entertained as to the extent of stocks on hand, many seeming to be believe that it would turn out some 50,000 of 50,000 belies less than given in the weekly returns. The stocks were taken on the 31st, and to the disappointment of some and the astonishment of all, it was found that the Cotton actually in hand exceeded the quantity stated by the Brokers' Committee on the 37th at least 60,000 belies. That such errors should be too frequently committed is too bad. The consequences may be serious to both the exporter and the consumer; Inasmuch as seither can operate with asfety to their interests, and a want of confidence pervades the entire rade.

We are glad to hear that with the view of removing the evit, it is suggested that brokers should take stock every three mounts instead of yearly. We hope the idea will be adopted, and that we shall not again have to notice a bisnoder which renders those by whom it is committed the buil of ridicule, and total want of confidence felt as regards the weekly statements which are put forth. At the leasne time it is but justice to the brokers' committee to say that they are not entirely accountable for the errors which have taken place on this head. Interested parties have kept back their true returns, and it may be put under the head of "sold to the trade," what was actually purchased by speculators, and held over for the purpose of making the "consumption" have a much larger extent, spparently, than the facts of the case warranted.

On the fact that the actual stock of Cotton in the ports of Liverpool, London and Glasgow, was 521,119, being made known, there was a complete pause in the market. Spiacers, of course, operated with shyness, and holders manifested more departed to sell. In this state of

latter alternative."

The Corn market remains precisely in the same state as it has been for some weeks past. There is little or no change to notice in prices; the leading articles are well supported. At the same time, the present aspect of affairs lead us to the conclusion that no change of an apward tendency can be expected at least for a length of time.

The imports for cured provisions are small. A fair business has been done in Land, and the price of really good is